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Wigs \$8, Tourees \$5 AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Filtronet., Brooklyn, the only place where a first rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assortment of Labury, Hair-Work of the latest improvements at consilly low prices.

LETTERS BY UNITED STATES VESSELS .- The Postmaster-General has decided that letters received from United States vessels cannot be considered "ship letters" under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, which apply only to letters or packets carried in any letters, therefore, a private ship or vessel. Such chargeable only with drop-letter postage, if intended for the delivery of the office in which they are deposited, and with the ordinary rates if forwarded to other offices, and in neither case is any compensation to be allowed to the person from whom they are received.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO SPAIN .-We are authorized to state that, by a reduction of the rates of postage between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Spain, the rates of letters fin the British mail between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

FIRE ON STATES ISLAND, -A fire broke out yesterday about 12 o'clock, in an unoccupied house on Townadjoining buildings and a carpenter's shop, was destroyed. All the buildings were owned by Wm. B. their parents. We know that no voluntary system extend. Mr. Wise's second declined to sign this ever did, and we believe none ever will, educate a paper, wheremon Mr. Clemens's second threatened Townsend, seq.

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not uncessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The TRIENCE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeners & Co.

On Saturday, the General Term of the Supreme Court sentenced James Rodgers to be hung on Friday, the 12th of November next, for the murder of John Swanston. Rodgers was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to be hung. A writ of error was allowed by the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the General Sessions was reversed, and a new trial ordered. The District-Attorney took an appeal from that order to the Court of Appeals, which Court last week reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court and affirmed that of the General Sessions. The Executive elemency has been denied Rodgers, the highest Court has pronounced his sentence just, and nothing remains for Rodgers but to prepare for the expiation of his crime on

Peter B. Sweeney, esq., our City's District Attorney, resigned his office on Saturday on account of ill-health. Having visited Europe and subjected himself to Water-cure treatment without effect, he deemed it his duty to resign a position whose duties he had no longer the physical ability to perform. It is probable that his deputy, John Sedgwick, esq., will be appointed his temporary successor; there being ample time to give the requisite legal notice, a successor will be chosen at our ensuing election.

Kansas holds a regular election to-day for the choice of a new Territorial Legislature. The money of the Federal office-holders and Army contractors has been freely disbursed to disorganize the Free-State party and elect a majority who, under the pretense of being opposed to an immediate organization of the Republican party, shall be really favorable to the men in power at Washington, though professedly Free-State with Douglas sympathies. We expect to hear that the anti-Republicans, aided by the war-cry of "No Nigger Equality " will have carried the great County of Leavenworth, which elects about onefourth of the Legislature, and, perhaps, Atchison also, giving them a full third of each House; but we do not think they can carry the Legislature; and even if they should, their triumph will at once resolve them into three or four warring factions, rendering them slike impotent and ridiculous. Still, we would rather see them beaten, and trust

The Hen. Gerrit Smith, independent candidate for Governor, will this week address the citizens of the south-eastern portion of our State on suc

cessive evenings as follows: At Albany, on Monday, Oct. 4. At Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Oct. 5. At New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

At Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 7, At Trog. Friday, Oct. 8. Al Trop, Friday, Oct. 6. Also at Hudson, at 11 s. m., on Friday, Oct. 8.

We regard Mr. Smith as a good man engaged in a very bad business. Just as in 1844, he and a few like him, by drawing off 15,000 Anti-Slavery votes from Clay and Prelinghuysen, elected Polk and Dallas and secured Texas to the Slave Power in our Union at the cost to the Republic of a most needless and unjust war with Mexico, he is now doing all in his power to throw New-York once more under the wheels of the Juggernaut of Slavery Propagandism, elevating to power the most debauched and unprincipled faction that ever existed, to wit, the "Soft" Democracy. This is what Mr. Smith is doing, whatever he may mean to do. Every vote he receives over a thousand will be subtracted from the poll of the Republicans, as he and his backers must know. Hence the Democratic wireworkers, through their presses and otherwise, are magnifying his efforts and his prospects, rightly regarding him as their practical ally and stool-Also English pigeon in the canvass. When the contest shall have ended, he will awake from a bewildering dream to find himself worse beaten than he has now any idea of. He seems to fancy that he can poll something like One Hundred Thousand Votes; we confidently assert that he will not poll Twenty-five Thousand. Should be reach this number, however, he will have helped Parker at least Twenty Thousand, as those who are now egging him on by flattering at once his vanity and his ambition fully understand. His fingers may be ever so badly burned, but this will not at all diminish their en joyment of the nicely roasted chestnuts which they will therewith have scratched out of the fire. There is not a slave-trader from Baltimore to Galveston who will not chuckle over the service that Mr. Smith will thus have rendered to "National Democracy," and take heart from the reflection that Slavery is safe enough while Anti-Slavery men deter to such leaders as Gerrit Smith.

> We have said that Mr. Smith will be bitterly undeceived by the returns of the election. He really seems to think that be is running for Governor, when in fact he is only running as a tender to Amasa J. Parker. He will not have one hundred votes each in half the counties in the State; while the Irish Roman Catholics, whom he supposes he is winning by proclaiming his unqualified hostility to our Common School System-in fact, to any School System supported and controlled by the State-and by advecating the extension of the Right of Suffrage to unnaturalized Immigrants who shall have been one or two years in the country, will not give him five hundred votes in the whole State. There are five times as many of them who would vote to make Abolitionism a State Prison offense as will ever vote to make an Abolitionist Governor. The Soft managers who throng to and cheer at his meetings would not give him a vote to save his life, unless they could see how to make him of further use to Slave Democracy. In | vinced of the injustice or impropriety of the newsshort, he is only serving that cause which he would seem to hold in the deepest abhorrence, and our only consolation is that he cannot do half so much for it as its champions fondly anticipate.

There are Republicans who say that they should gladly vote for Mr. Smith if they thought he would be elected. With these we have no sympathy, Mr. Smith is a kind, generous, well-meaning man; and so are many others whom we deem most unfit for Governor-bardly one of them so ill adapted to that station as Gerrit Smith. His opposition to third exchange of shots followed-nobody touched, Common Schools-or, as he would express it, to State Schools supported by compulsory taxation- attempted to get the signature of Wise's second to is of itself an insuperable objection. We have no a paper, declaring that, in the opinion of the patience with the babble of leaving the education of children to the unstimulated, undirected care of shots three times, their honor was entirely vindicommunity so generally and thoroughly as the to withdraw his principal and to appeal to the

natives of New-England and New-York have been educated for the last half century; we know that many parents are drunkards, vagrants, misers, cripples or incapables, and that the schooling of their children, poor enough at best, will be utterly neglected under the voluntary system. A Governor of the State of New-York has very little to do with Slavery, but very much with Education, and we would not support an enemy of Common Schools for that most responsible post though he were twenty times the Abolitionist that Mr. Smith is.

Mr. Smith would seem to cherish very loose and dangerous notions as to the extent and limitations of Executive power. He stands pledged, if chosen Governor, to use the whole military as well as civil power of his station to prevent the return of a fugitive to Slavery. In other words, he would place the State, so far as he should be able, in an attitude of nullification, hostility and rebellion toward the Federal Government-and for what Would the end justify the anarchy, confusion, bloodshed, and general misery, sure to result from such a procedure ! Bear in mind that Mr. Smith's violent proceeding would not abolish Slavery in the South, nor any thing like it. It would be more likely to attach the slaveholders to their "institution" through the indignant sense of bad faith and wrong which his act would surely incite. Slavery exists-that is a mournful fact-and slavecatching is one of our "domestic institutions," most unlovely in itself and made still more revolting by the needlessly odious and irritating provisions of the act of 1850. We profoundly deplore the existence of Slavery and the contract to restore fugitives-we will do our best to make an end of each of these-but, so long as they exist, we do not regard an occasional slavehunt on our soil as deplorable. On the contrary, we wish the slaveholders would chase one runaway negro annually in each County of our State. for we believe this would afford the best practical answer to the standing doughface query-" What have no to do with Slavery !"-and would decidedly hasten the downfall of doughface ascendency in the first place and next of Slavery itself. But Mr. Smith's purposed nullification would only tend

to perpetuate both. -Mr. Smith's organs, acting doubtless in the spirit of their chief, are impelled by the deadliest hatred of the Republicans, whom they habitually misrepresent and traduce. Take the following from The Batavia Herald, copied and indorsed by The Signal and The Hour and the Man:

"When Mr. Smith was contributing his thousands of dollars for 'Bleeding Kansas,' and supporting Fre-mont, he was an emment saint in the Republican cal-endar, but since they have abandoned their Abolition and Temperance platform (to which he remains true), they hardly know such a man exists, much less that they hardly know such a man exists, much less that he is a candidate for Governor."

Now Mr. Smith never supported Fremontnever was nor pretended to be a Republican-and the Republicans never abandoned any Abolition or Temperance Platform, since they never adopted any. At its first regularly delegated State Convention, held at Syracuse in 1855, the Republican party distinctly and emphatically refused to make Liquor Prohibition a part of its platform, and the fact was proclaimed to the whole State. Each Republican was left free to favor or oppose Prohibition as to him should seem good; and thus we have remained to this day. Yet The Hour and the Man represents Prohibition as originally one of the cardinal purposes of the Republican organization,

and proceeds to say:

"But how soon is our noble party debauched and heart-sickened. We had scarcely put our Prohibitory law in action, when the old party leaders got the helm again, and fell in with the enemies of Temperance and crased the Prohibitory law from the statute-book, and again opened the floodgates of death upon our families. They were so accustomed to rum alliance that they could not keep apart from the dramshops, they fused like kindred drops."

This is accused.

This is utterly unlike the truth. A Prohibitory law was passed, not as a party measure, but mainly if not wholly by Republican votes, including those of Whigs who are now Republicans. It was not "erased from the statute-book," but broken down simply and solely by the action of certain Judges of the Supreme Court, and a majority of the Court of Appeals-every one of the Supreme Court Judges, and all but one of the Appeal Judges, being Democrats. That one (Comstock) was chosen as an American, but we believe he is now sup porting Parker. Not one Republican Judge in any Court concurred in the judgment by which Prohibition was overthrown. No action of Republicans in any way contributed to that result. And yet we are charged by these Gerrit Smith organs with having coalesced and conspired to break down the Pro-

Such is the spirit in which Mr. Smith is supported for Governor-such are the assertions by which Republicans are sought to be detached from their party and made to contribute, by throwing away their votes on Mr. S., to put the State into the hands of the party thoroughly devoted to Rum and Slavery. We trust intelligence and good sense are too general to allow this plot to triumph.

Mr. C. Irving, second of the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who is laid up at this time with a wound in his thigh of so serious a nature as to make amputation not improbable, which wound was received in a duel to which he had challenged O. Jennings Wise, esq., has come out with an appeal to the public.

It appears from this document that, after the parties had got on the field, each attended by his econd, his outside friend and his doctor, and that after both parties had fired deliberately at a distance of ten paces without effect, Mr. Pryor, the outside friend of Mr. Clemens, came forward and sought to get up an accommodation, as a step toward which the challenge was temporarily withdrawn. This state of things being communicated to Mr. Wise, he replied that if the challenge was withdrawn and Mr. Clemens was satisfied, it was all very well, and he was ready to go home. This, however, did not satisfy Mr. Clemens and his second. They, it seems, expected that Mr. Wise, in consequence of being shot at, must have become conpaper comments on Mr. Clemens which had produced the challenge, and that he would proceed to withdraw them or explain them away, as being merely used in a Pickwickian sense. As Mr. Wise would not do this, the duel went on, and shots were again exchanged, as ineffectually as before, A second attempt was then made, this time by Mr. Clemens's second, to obtain from Wise some explanation or withdrawal of the subject-matter of the challenge, which Wise again declined. A Mr. Pryor, the outside friend of Mr. Clemens, then seconds, the principals having met and exchanged

public, but altered his mind about it, so far as the withdrawal was concerned, upon the suggestion of Mr. Clemens that this course might subject him, the second, to the necessity of himself fighting the unrelenting Mr. Wise. In this state of the case, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Clemens's outside friend, declaring that the matter had gone far enough, and that he would not further countenance the duel by his presence, walked off, after which the parties exchanged their fourth shot, when Mr. Clemens fell

Upon this state of the case, we must say that we do not perceive the slightest right which Mr. Clemens and his friends have to complain of Mr. Wise. Next to refusing the challenge altogether, and therein acting the part of a good citizen, obedient to the laws, Mr. Wise seems to us to have adopted the course most to be approved and best calculated to suppress the nuisance of challenges. Nothing so much sustains this miserable practice as the expectation that, after burning a little harmless gunpowder, the parties will retire safe, sound and glorified. As Mr. Wise is an editor, and as such in the part of the country in which he resides liable to endless challenges, he has certainly taken judicious course in letting it be known that the man who challenges him must expect to fight it out. We will guarantee him for a very small premium against being speedily challenged a second time. To have made explanations or disavowals after being once, twice or three times fired at, which he had refused to make before being challenged, would have had much the appearance of acting under duresse. It would be absurd to suppose that the smell of burning gunpowder could have really altered his opinions. The idea of a duel is that the parties go to the field to shoot each other. The bloodthirstiness and barbarity consist in going out for such a purpose. It is absurd to attempt to represent the firing of one or two shots as commendable, and the firing of four as atrocious. Mr. Clemens went out to shoot and to be shot. He not only took a surgeon with him, but an outside friend, who went, as we are informed in Mr. Irving's statement, for the express purpose " that he might be useful in the event of Mr. Clemens

being wounded." Instead, however, of staying for that, failing to get up an accommodation, he went off at the very moment that his services were needed. Mr. Clemens, in addition to his damaged character, has now got a damaged thigh, with a prospect of losing his leg altogether. Perhaps by osing his leg he can better serve the State than in any other way. In that mutilated condition, he will serve as a serious warning to young gentlemen how they venture to violate the laws by sending a challenge, in the hope that the upshot will be not a real but a Pickwickian duel.

We print elsewhere to-day the letter of a leading Importer and Free Trader of this City in opposition to a Protective Tariff and in favor of some undefined limitation of the Credit System as a preventive of "panies," "pressures," and the various phases of commercial derangement and revulsion. As the subject is one of the widest interest, and our correspondent one of the ablest of his school, we ask for his letter a careful and general considera-

We have one standing complaint against the Free Traders-they seem to take pains never to understand a single position of their adversaries. Intrenched in their own conceit, they speak and net as if they never read nor heard of snything that is or may be said on our side. Let us begin, then, by correcting our correspondent's graver misapprehensions, which will in effect be replying to his argument.

I. M. seems to imagine that he is contending with us when he wars against the excesses and abuses of the Credit System. So far is this from the fact, that we favor far more radical measures of credit retrenchment than he does. We are utterly opposed to any importation of Foreign Goods that have not been paid for before they are shipped -paid for not by drafts, nor bonds, nor by any hoeus-pocus whatever, but by Produce. So we are opposed to any sale of Goods inland from our City, or by retail merchants to consumers, except for pay down. Put all trade on the basis of so much for so much-the Grain, or Meat, or Wool, deposited at the storehouse and duly made over, before its value is taken out by the drawer-and we should rarely or never again have a "panic" or "pressure," simply because we should never import excessively, nor be in debt for goods already consumed. "Pay as you go," if the universal rule, would be a noble breakwater against panies; and if the importers will so manage their business as never more to be in debt abroad, the Banks may discount ever so freely and ever so much, without bringing on a disastrous revulsion. Sublime are the virtues, far-reaching the salutary influence, of that simple maxim. "Pay as you go." Though we sometimes give and receive credit, we mean to do our regular business as nearly as may be on the cash basis. We fear M. does not-we know that most importers, whether into New-York or into the Great West, do not. Hence many of our greatest troubles.

II. We do not doubt that our Banks lent too much during the earlier half of 1857; we said so at the time, and have always believed it. It was the Importers' error, however, that made this miscalculation fatal. Had we not imported for too many goods, the error of the Banks might easily have been corrected. It was the pressure of our Foreign Debt-the fierce demand for Specie to go abroad and fulfill the obligations and sustain the credit of our Importers-that aggravated embarrassment into calamity.

III. No doubt an expanded, inflated currency exerts some influence in checking Exports and stimulating Imports. But easy discounts are often an element of positive activity and facility in Home Production, by enabling the inventor, the artisan, the machinist, the manufacturer, to start or extend a business that must otherwise have waited years for adequate capital. The assumption that Currency governs absolutely the relation of Imports to Exports is contradicted by a thousand no torious facts. Great Britain has to-day nearly every Hard-Money country in the world in her debt, and exports to those countries yearly far more than she imports therefrom, Our country never had a heavier balance of trade against her than accrued in the seven years succeeding the Revolutionary War, when there was very little specie in circulation. California, which never had a Bank of Issue nor a Paper Currency, is a debtor State; while Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which fairly bristle with Banks, are creditor States. Germany has far more Paper in circulation new, when she makes her own Cloth, and undersells England in this market on certain important fabries, than she had when she was clothed in good part in British fabrics.

worse than the rest of us. We expect no man to refrain from importing whatever he can import at readjustment of the Tariff as will prevent overimportation by rendering it as pulpably unprofitable to the Importers as it is to the Country.

V. M. urges that the country is benefited by a fair exchange of commodities." We never doubted it. But we don't consider a sale abroad of Railroad Bonds, to be paid by our children, and the importation of their net proceeds in Silks, Wines, Cloths and Teas, which we shall have consumed within a year or two, a "fair exchange of commedities"-and so of all buying goods with promises. We would have anything that our soil or climats will not produce imported freely and paid for promptly by the exportation of such products as we can best spare; but we do not believe it ever was or ever can be profitable or advantageous to our People to export their Wool, Cotton, Grain, &c., and have them returned to us in the form of Cloths, Wares and such Metals as are abundantly imbedded in our own soil. We believe this kind of traffic always was and always must be injurious to the nations that foster it. VI. We are always provoked when we hear a man who knows enough to come in when it rains

talking of a Protective Tariff as favoring one class in the community at the expense of or without benefit to others. The farmer, who finds an eager market near his door for products that he was formerly obliged to sell for much less in some distant city; the mechanic and laborer, who find work in constructing dams, factories, dwellings, machinery, &c., where they would otherwise have had nothing to do; the merchant, who has thrice the custom from those fully employed workers that he could afford to have while they were idle and penniless, are quite as much benefited by a Protective Tariff as either the owner of or worker in a factory or furnace; and no one honestly tries to see can be blind to this fact. We know that our circulation and advertising would both be increased by a Protective Tariff, primarily because a much larger proportion of our people could then afford to take newspapers. VII. It is not true, as a matter of history, that

opposition to the Protective Policy gains strength under the operation of that policy. On the contrary, it has always been subverted by a side-wind -by indirection. The People never imagined, when they made Gen. Jackson President, that they were signing the death-warrant of the Tariff of 1828. On the contrary, that measure was claimed as a Jackson Tariff, and the fact that Van Buren, Wright, Buchanan, &c., had concocted and passed it, while Webster and the New-England members generally opposed it, gave color to that assertion. Its passage was celebrated both in Pennsylvania and Ohio as a Jackson triumph. It was broken down thereafter because of a party necessity, not because the country was dissatisfied with or unthrifty under that Tariff. So in 1844. it was not Protection that defeated Mr. Clay; it was the Tariff of '42 that very nearly elected him. and would have quite done it but for the studied deception of the Kane letter and other artifices by which Protectionists were made to believe Mr. Polk as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. It shall not be our fault if that trick succeeds again.

M. talks in the usual strain of his school of Protective Tariff "subjecting the consumer to high prices for those articles which he is con pelled to buy." Of course, he has some sort of belief in this; but he has no right to assert it without considering the mountains of fact by which it has been ten thousand times refuted. That the consumers of the very goods M. is daily importing would obtain them for half their present cost (in labor) if they were made in different parts of our own country, is just as certain as that two and two make four. Time and again have we challenged the Free Traders to name one article-barely onewhich, having previously been imported, was produced in this country under the stimulus of a Protective Tariff, and which was thereby rendered dearer to the great body of our consumers; but it never was and never could be done. The nearer the producer and consumer can be brought together without defying the laws of climate, &c. which confine some products to tropical, others to colder latitudes, the more does the producer receive, while the consumer pays relatively less. In other words: Attract the makers of Cloths, Wares, &c., to the vicinage of the growers of Wheat, Indian Corn, Wool, Cattle, &c., and you annihilate the enormous cost of freighting the Food across half a continent and an ocean, with that of freighting the Goods the other way, and divide an immense saving between the two classes of producers. The Cloth may be a little dearer in money to the farmer (though it very seldom is); but far fewer bushels of grain will pay for it-and so throughout. If transportation costs anythingif the half dozen merchants through whose hands the Grain and Cloth must pass in being exchanged between Illinois and England expect to be paid for their time, store-rent and capital-if the risks of loss by fire, wreck, damage on ship-board, &c., this City. are elements of cost-then this is inevitable. VIII. Admit M. sassumption that "a high tariff

cannot be permanent," and we say that its good effects in part survive, though the tariff is overthrown. The Cotton Manufacture, and many him. others, which the Tariffs of 1816, '24, '28 and '42 naturalized among us, are too firmly rooted ever to be destroyed. Give us ten years more of a Tariff like that of '42, and we will have our Iron, Woolen, Glass and other heavy Manufacturing Interests so firmly established that they also can stand though the Tariff should fall. Were we ever so devoted to Free Trade, we should favor a Protective Tariff as the only safe and expeditious road to it. Great Britain is an example of a country that has proected its industry till Protection, in the main, is no longer needed. We may follow in her wake, or we may tempt the fortunes of Turkey and Portugal, where the want of Protection perpetuates the necessity for it. Let us be wise to-day,

The wisdom of the policy of so forming Commissions for the management of public works that neither of the political parties shall have the entire control of their action, has been in no case so well proven as in the history and present policy of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and in the effect of its action on the Park itself.

This Board was formed by the Legislature of 1857, and consists of six Republicans, four Demoerats, and one American-a wise provision of the law requiring that any action, to be binding, must receive the sanction of the majority of the whole Board. As the six Republicans are very rarely all present, and as they still more rarely agree when they are present, it follows that any important measure must receive votes from both Republicans and Democrats before it can be carried, and IV. We do not "charge all the evil to the Im- that it must, consequently, be divested of all politic form; and between the two the Superintendent does

"porters." We do not see that they are any cal character, and be made acceptable to the moderate men of either party. As a consequence of this, we see this immense work so conducted a profit. Our remedy for existing evils is such a that its 2,500 employees not only are not required to vote for the candidates of either party, but are actually instructed that their continuance in the employment of the Commission does not in the least depend on their political opinions or action, but solely on the faithful performance of their

The benefit arising from the mixed character of the Commission is no less evident in its effect on the plan for laying out the Park. The design presented by Messrs, Olmsted and Vaux was accepted by an almost unanimous vote of the Board, and it was, in its main features, undoubtedly the best that was presented, while in its minor details it was, as has been demonstrated, susceptible of improvement. Very soon after the execution of the plan had been ordered by the Board, one of its Democratic members, Mr. Robert J. Dillon, proposed that the plan should be so amended as to en. tirely change its character. This suggestion was forcibly urged by Mr. Dillon, both in the Board and in the columns of the daily papers; so much so, that it was deemed advisable on the part of the majority of the Board, and of Mr. Olmsted, the Architect-in-Chief, to so modify the original plan (which had been adopted only as a study on which a further examination of the ground was expected to suggest improvements) as to adopt the more valuable suggestions of Mr. Dillon's amendments, and to incorporate them, harmoniously, with the leading features of the design. This appears to have been very successfully accomplished and Mr. Dillon has substantially attained his end and has been instrumental in securing to the City a Park in which his three leading ideas-a walk, drive, and a ride, each independent of the other, and so located as best to meet the requirements of the classes for which they are severally designedare skillfully adopted. It is at least questionable whether so good a result could have been attained had not the constitution of the Commission rendered it desirable that Democrats in the Board, in the Common Council, and elsewhere, should be made to take a favorable view of the management of the Park. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the laying out of the Park is being consejentionsly done, with a view to subserving completely the wants of the people, and that, if the proposed extension to One-handred-and-tenth street is effected, we shall soon have a park which would do honor to any city in the world.

Recent accounts from the route to be followed by the overland mail to California are not very encouraging. The project of obtaining water on Liano Estacado by means of Artesian wells has proved a failure. The appropriation has been used up, and Capt. Pope has abandoned his machinery and returned to his regular duty in the army. Water was reached, to be sure, in some of the borings; but it was of very bad quality, small in quantity, and would nowhere rise nearer to the surface than a hundred and eighty feet. It is not likely that this experiment will be renewed, and travelers through this arid region, whether by railroad-that is to be, if it is ever built-or by mail wagon, and the horses to draw the same, must either earry their water or be content to travel a hundred miles or so without drinking.

We have accounts, too, from the same region, of threatened Indian hostilities. It is stated that all the Indian tribes on the western frontier of Texas -the Comanches, Cheyennes and Appaches-infuriated by recent forays into their country, undertaken, it would seem, by State authority, or, perhaps, volunteer expeditions, are killing and scalping all the travelers across the Plains upon whom they can lay their hands. These Indians are very formidable, as they are well mounted and armed with rifles, and many of them with revolvers, which they bought from deserters from the army, stolen, or otherwise got possession of. Arizona, too, and the whole line of the Gila, down which the mailroute runs, are constantly threatened by the Appaches, to whom the chance of plundering the carayans of the emigrants moving into that country offers a temptation too strong to be resisted.

The journals blaze with accounts of "A Fugitive Slave Mob in Canada," which is stigmatized as "a · most atrocious and violent outrage," whereby it is stated that a Mr. W. R. Merwin of St. Louis was forcibly dispossessed of a mulatto servant-boy of ten years who was riding with him over the Great Western Railway, from Niagara Falls to Detroit. The "outrage" is said to have been perpetrated by "a negro mob," armed with knives, revolvers, &c., but, it is added, they were headed by a "white man, who pretended to be one of her Majesty's officers, and who attempted to arrest Mr. Merwin.

We are reliably informed of certain facts, which place this matter in rather a different light. These facts are as follows:

1. Mr. W. R. Merwin is not a Southern gentleman, but a Northern traveling agent for a house in

2. He is not the legal owner of any slave.

3. If he pretended to own this mulatto boy, he must have been cheating somehow, for he has assured his employers here that he did not own

4. The boy was almost certainly free-born; but, at all events, he was made free by being taken through the Free States and into Canada, even if he had been a slave before.

-On the whole, we strongly suspect that Mr. W. R. Merwin will pocket the "outrage," and will not hereafter claim the boy.

The late trial of the Superintendent of the Police, and the result of it, places in a strong light the total want of adaptation in our present police system to meet any sudden or extraordinary emergency. This is one of those cases hit at in the old proverb: too many cooks spoil the broth. The dea of putting a Commission at the head of an Executive Department requiring any promptitude of decision and action, has been tried over and over again, and always has proved and always will proved failure. It is just as inapplicable to a system of police as it is to the command of an army. Had there been some single individual on whom the responsibility rested, it may be doubted whether the Quarantine would have been burnt at all; at all, exents, the second conflagration would never have happened. As it was, there was nothing but hesitation, misunderstanding and cross-purposes. One Commissioner gives an order as to which the Superintendent does not know whether, coming from one men ber of the Board, it is an order or not, of rather which he construes into only the promonitory symptom of an order, while another Commissioner gives advice or information which is looked upon as a countermand of that premonitory symp-